

finances may force 'Chart' to quit publication

...ary limitations may force suspension of Chart publication next month.

December 31, The Chart had approximately \$1,200 left in its budget for the year, having spent \$4,738. The original budget for the year was \$6,615 less a 10 per cent across the campus cost, reducing the budget to \$5,954.

INCREASED ENROLLMENT in the college and increased enrollment in journalism classes last semester necessitated the operation of The Chart and placed financial hardships on the Chart. But especially taking toll of the budget was the rising cost of newspaper publication.

publishing eight editions last semester at a cost of \$4,201 (exclusive of supplies, transportation, and miscellaneous items) 200 pages were produced. This is an average page cost of \$21. The budgeting procedures call for an average page cost of \$25, but the actual cost was \$21.

although budgets for The Chart in the past were allocated on the basis of a \$50 per page cost.

For the same period last year, average page cost was \$24, but in producing eight editions of approximately the same number of pages the cost was only \$3,518. In other words, though page costs were reduced this year, other costs, including newsprint and labor, sent total costs soaring. Further it has been necessary over the past three years to reduce the number of copies printed of each edition to keep down costs.

ALSO OF INTEREST is the fact that in 1973-74 to produce eight editions of comparable size to last year's papers, the cost was \$2,283. That year 3,000 copies of each edition were printed. Last year only 2,000 copies were printed. The following year the costs for the same eight editions went to \$3,418.50.

Costs are influenced by labor, printing, and outside production

costs as well as by in-house costs. Payment of transportation expenses for staff members who make daily trips to Carthage generally average \$250 per semester, for example.

Chart editorial board members are launching an advertising campaign sales program to produce revenue. Depending on its suc-

cess The Chart will continue publication on a sporadic basis. However, no attempt can be made to continue publication throughout the semester unless sufficient funds are available to do so. It is anticipated that some \$1,800 is needed to fulfill original publication plans.

Presidential walk fitting climax

By STEVE SMITH

Over a quarter of a million souvenir invitations were mailed out, more than 150 thousand showed up, and by all accounts, "The people's inauguration" went off in rare form and achieved what had been its original goal, to involve the common man as he had never been involved before.

Not since the inauguration of Andrew Jackson, 150 years ago has the beginning of a new administration focused so directly on the people. At that time a swarm of drunks and well-wishers swarmed the White House proper. Perhaps this time was not nearly so rowdy but the free entertainments and celebrations in Washington D.C. during inauguration week reached a broader spectrum of the population than ever before. "I've been here three times before the (during inaugurations) and I've never seen anything like this," a young Marine, native to Quantico, Virginia about thirty miles south of Washington, told The Chart. "It was never like this when Nixon was sworn in," he said. At the time, the young man was sitting on the floor of the new Aeronautics and Space Museum, attending a free jazz concert, just one of the many events open without charge to the general public.

"I WAS JUST WALKING by and heard the music, so I came in," said twenty-year-old Leo Hobbs, a native Washingtonian who was also at the jazz concert. Hobbs, in half lotus position, was one of the most enthusiastic members of the crowd, stretched out on the floor.

Among others there were Eva Roy and Lee Scott of Hawkinsville, Georgia, a city of 6000 less than fifty miles from Plains. The Scotts described Jimmy Carter, to whom they once sold fertilizer as, "too honest." "If he has God on his side, it's got to help," Mrs. Scott said. Present at the jazz concert were people from various other parts of the country. And, of course, The Chart was there.

A quarter of a million invitations were mailed out but, as the Chart news team covering the inauguration discovered, the honor is at best dubious. The invitations, or tickets, obtained from congressmen granted standing room, for the most part. Many of the 117,000 people were left standing in the snow, just barely able to see Presidents Ford and Carter (in that order) although most, with a slight strain, could hear Carter's inaugural speech. Nevertheless, to the many out-of-towners in Washington, it was a thrill to even get within sight of the inaugural platform.

Where the people were during inauguration week was at the countless free events offered to the public. There was certainly no deficiency of things to do around the 20th of January. Performances of "Tallulah" with actress Eugenia Rawls were presented at the new Kennedy Center several nights in succession. The seven branches of the Smithsonian museum stayed open till 9 p.m. each night and performers gave concerts in several of the museums during the evenings. On the Monday before the inauguration, several thousand young people braved zero degree weather outside and 65 degree temperatures inside of the Union Station-National Visitor center to learn the Italian tarantella at the free Ethnic Concert and Dance. A bluegrass group, The Country Gentlemen played at the Aeronautics and Space museum, directly beneath one of the original Mercury space capsules hanging from the ceiling.

At the National Gallery of Art, thousands of culture-hungry individuals, including The Chart news entourage viewed paintings by Van Gogh, DaVinci, Rembrandt, Monet, Renoir, et al., all free of charge. Also on display were artifacts from the tomb of King Tut, the most popular museum attraction in town.

POETRY READINGS WERE held at noon, Jan. 17, 18, 19 and 21 at the Folger Library featuring Reed Whittemore, Robert Hayden, Josephine Hayden and James Dickey.

And then there were the traditional attractions; The Chart made the rounds of the Lincoln Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial (where two staffers braved minus 50 degree wind chill factors to stand in awe before the statue of Thomas Jefferson reading his words aloud, all alone), Fords Theatre, the Lincoln death house cross the street, (The Chart's favorite cafe, Beef Feeders was next door), the Supreme Court (in session when The Chart visited), the Capitol building and more.

The biggest social events, of course, were the seven inaugural balls, the biggest of which at the National Visitors Center-Union Station, also a Metro station for the city's new streamlined subway system. Four balls were held in various hotels around town in-

(continued on page 7)

Chart

missouri southern
state college

Joplin, Mo. 64801

Friday, Feb. 4, 1977

Union expansion proceeding; \$1.5 million revenue bonds sold

The second phase of a tentative three phase plan of College Union expansion went into effect recently when a group headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., submitted the low bid for the sale of \$1.5 million in revenue bonds. This makes the fifth bond issue concerning Southern, the third revenue bond. Two were general obligation bonds.

Based in Kansas City, the group headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith bid an average annual interest rate of 6.1954 per cent over the life of the 30-year bonds. According to Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs at Southern, college officials had planned for an absolute maximum of seven per cent interest. Shipman said that it was "doubtful if the college would have paid as much. We may have paid as much as six and a half."

SHIPMAN WENT ON to say that "we're basically trying to expand existing facilities to more adequately meet student needs." Space will be provided for food service, a snack bar, and a game room.

The three phase plan, said Shipman, is "based on needs." The first phase of the plan took place in 1969 when food services were moved from the old business administration building to the present College Union. Shipman went on to say that "We hope to enlarge practically everything." Plans include enlarging the bookstore, having more meeting rooms, information centers and more space for the College Union director and the secretaries. This is designed to make the facilities more accessible.

Square footage of the addition would be approximately 28,000.

The present College Union building has close to 33,000 square feet.

FRANK McARTHUR WILL BE the principal architect involved with the project, as he was in 1969. The original plan, said Shipman, "would be extremely costly and elaborate, which would have no justification," even taking into consideration the increased enrollment.

The addition will be what is termed an "auxiliary enterprise," one that is not a part of the instructional facilities. It will be paid for by the eating and sleeping revenue of the students.

Shipman said the Merrill Lynch group will sell the bonds for \$5,000 each, tax exempt to the buyer. A person who is in a high income bracket, 40 to 50 per cent, said Shipman at one point, "could save a chunk on the earning."

Campus construction projects total \$830,000

By RUSS BINGMAN
Chart Staff Writer

Three construction projects totaling \$830,000 are underway on the campus of Missouri Southern. They include a two story addition to the police academy, a new education and psychology building and enclosing of the corridor from the music building to the gymnasium with glass.

The addition to the police academy doubles the size of the existing building according to Dr. Paul Shipman, vice-president for business affairs. "The addition will consist of a pistol range on the

first floor, with offices and classes on the second."

Shipman also stated that the addition would be styled in the same manner as the existing building.

Work on the new education and psychology building is running behind schedule due to the prolonged cold weather of late December and early January, according to Sidney S. Shouse, controller and treasurer of the Boards.

"The building, which will contain 23,000 square feet, was originally scheduled to open for the fall 1977 semester, but now we are not sure just when it will be ready for use," Shouse said.

Both building projects are being handled by the M-P Construction Company from Carthage.

The education and psychology building will be constructed in much the same style as the other buildings on campus, with the main part of the building consisting of brick. Mossback marble from the Carthage area will also be used.

Other construction jobs on campus over the semester break included installing a partition in a large classroom in the business building, making it two classrooms, and the installation of a storage room under the north stairwell on the first floor of Hearnes Hall.

Move over, CB-- 'Pong' is here, probably to stay

By STEVE HOLMES
Chart Staff Writer

First, it was the pocket calculator. Then came the digital watch and the citizen's band popularity explosion.

Move over, CB. Pong is here.

The proper name for the device is the video game, although it is usually called "TV tennis" or "pong." About four years ago, the technology derived from man's sojourns to the moon created this form of TV entertainment. Pong and its brothers first invaded the world of entertainment in pinball arcades, bars, and pizza parlors across the country. But in the last couple of years, numerous companies marketed home versions of TV tennis. Approximately \$250 million worth of the machines were sold in 1975, although sales figures for 1976 are unavailable, the 1976 sales were much higher.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT yet heard of the craze, TV tennis gives a simulated tennis court projected onto the screen in place of a normal TV picture. Two rectangular bars serve as paddles, and can be moved vertically on the screen (although a newer model allows the player to move into the front court, also).

After the invention of electronic tennis, the infant industry adopted many variations on the game, and the new ideas are still coming. Nearly every home version includes the basic two-player game; this game involves two "players" controlled by the same person; one defends the "goal" (a blank space in the end wall), while the other player does the scoring. Handball can be played as a two-player game by just one player. Some home video games have a game variously called "basketball" or "solitaire," in which the player tries to bounce the ball over an adjustable wall. There's "catch," a reverse version of tennis; players attempt to position a "hole" in the wall so that the ball will pass through.

THESE ARE THE GAMES more frequently found on the video market, but there are many new ideas flowing into the market. Electronics has produced a game which includes a video version of target shooting; the player aims an electronic gun at a small target appearing across the screen. A hit produces a "bang."

Enrollment sets spring mark

Missouri Southern has had another record spring enrollment this year with 3,544 students registered for regular college courses. Enrollment was held through January 26. This was an increase of 100 over last year's spring enrollment of 3,450.

The slight drop this spring from the fall semester enrollment of 3,544 is a normal occurrence due to mid-term graduation, transfer, and attrition.

Completing requirements for graduation at the end of the fall semester were 103 seniors, according to Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs. Awarded were 39 bachelor of science degrees, 26 bachelor of science in education and 17 bachelor of science in business administration. Twenty-one students earned associate of science degrees. An associate of arts degree was also awarded.

Graduating students will be honored at the spring commencement on May 20, as there is no mid-term graduation ceremony.

Skill levels are adjustable on most games. Ball speed, paddle size, and bounce angle can be changed according to the player's ability: "novice" for the slow learner; "intermediate" for those with some experience, and "professional" for those who dare. Some games give the player the chance to put some "english" on the ball, and, to keep the game lively, many games provide for the automatic acceleration of the ball after several volleys.

A SCREWDRIVER IS THE ONLY TOOL needed to install a video game. All you have to do is attach the rectangular "junction box" to the terminal screws on the back of the set, and switch to channel three (channel four in areas where there is a local station on channel three).

The next logical advancement was for the video games to be built in as a part of the television set. Even more sophisticated, however, Fairchild has developed a programmed cartridge called videocart to be inserted into the set. Fairchild is creating a series of these cartridges; the first cartridge includes games such as tic-tac-toe, shooting gallery, and doodle games.

There is no doubt that, as one department store salesman put it, video games "were the item at Christmas." A Sears spokesman said that, "A lot of those people who bought the simple sets last year came back this year" for the more complicated models; in fact, many of the simple sets have dropped off the market. Penny's was constantly in short supply of the games; stores were sold out soon after each shipment arrived. Most of the buying was done for the families with children, but salesmen mentioned that, from observing the people crowding around the display games, the adults were getting a thrill out of it. And the sales people expect the boom to last a while longer.

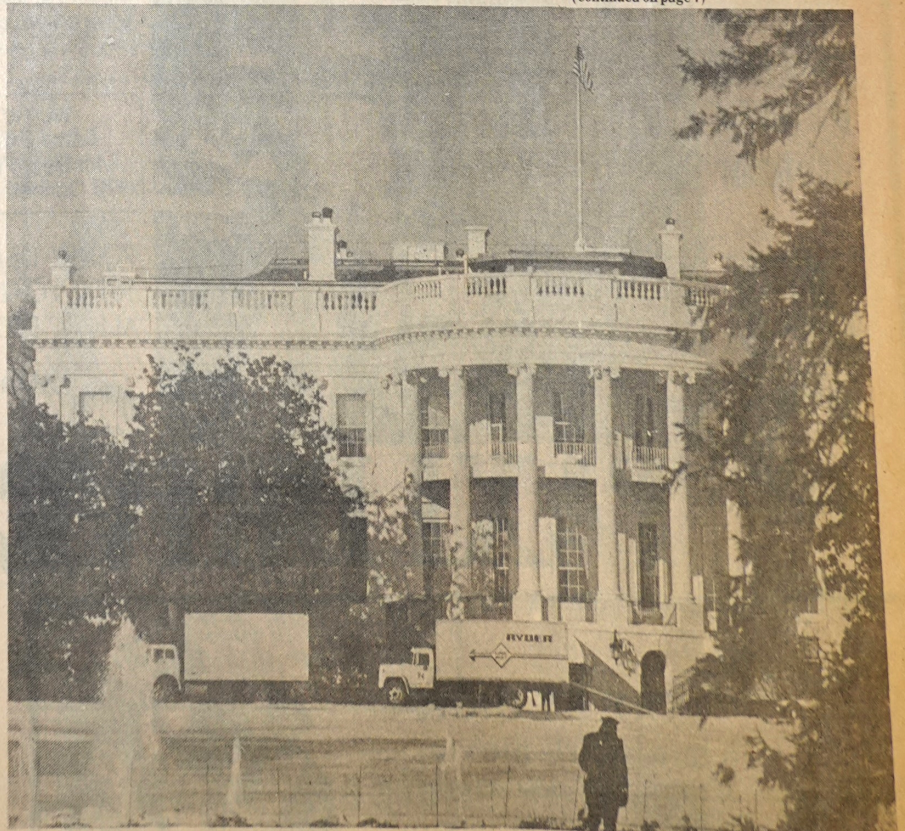
EVEN THOUGH THE GAMES are scoring big on the home front, the arcades, where the more sophisticated games can be found, still find plenty of customers for the electronic delights. Manager Gary O'Dell of "Land of Oz" admits that not as many people are playing the simple video tennis game, but added that, "If anything, the home games have helped by stimulating an interest." And O'Dell mentioned that many of the more sophisticated games are not produced in home versions. When Land of Oz opened four years ago, the first video game was installed and according to O'Dell, "The people went crazy over it. It's been fantastic since it was first started."

Of the nine video games in the establishment, the most popular are "Tank" (in which two opposing machines maneuver through a minefield), "Sea World" (electronic torpedoes are fired at enemy ships), and "Gunfight." Surprisingly though the pinball games are played more and bring in more money. Of the video craze, O'Dell said, "It'll never replace pinball." Land of Oz obtains different machines occasionally to keep interest high. Soon, video baseball will make its debut.

ONE GAME THAT DEFINITELY will not make an appearance at the arcade is "Death Race", a controversial new video game in which players use electronic automobiles to run down fleeing stick figures. When a figure is struck, a "shriek" emanates from the machine, and a tombstone appears. When two people are playing, the winner is the one with the most tombstones. The National Safety Council has condemned Death Race as "sick, sick, sick." But in a recent issue of Newsweek, the manufacturer, Exidy, Inc., insists that the figures are not representing people. As a spokesman said, "If you take it in the right frame of mind, it is a humorous amusement."

Nevertheless, no one will have the chance to squash electronic pedestrians at the Land of Oz. Said O'Dell, "Don't want it, and won't get it."

In that case tennis anyone? BEEP



AN EXCHANGE OF EXECUTIVE power, that in some nations of the world entails great loss of life and national dissension, results in the United States in a mere dislocation of furniture, as one family leaves and another moves in. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons)

Lincoln day dinner to hear Danforth

A Lincoln Day dinner will be held at 6:30 p.m. tomorrow in the Cafeteria of the College Union. The Buffet style dinner is sponsored jointly by the College Republicans and the Jasper County Republican Committee. Senator John Danforth and Seventh District Congressman Gene Taylor will serve as guest speakers.

State Senators and Representatives will also be present along with State Party leaders such as District and County Chairmen and

the National Missouri Committeeman.

Lincoln Day gatherings are common at this time of year, for it is a time for Republican Party members to join together in small gatherings and listen to speakers with their wish for fellowship, according to the vending machine.

Tickets for the dinner are being sold at the vending machine. Tickets are being sold at the vending machine.

be purchased at the vending machine.

ECM changes name, expands ministries

In a change of its name, the newly titled Ecumenical Center Ministries has also branched out to include three ministries and another college.

Formerly named Ecumenical Campus Ministries, the program's initial concern was just that of the campus and administration. Under the new program the center will take in three areas of

ministry; campus, religious studies, and church and community. Dr. Graham Riggs, director since 1972, refers to the new center as a three-legged stool.

"EACH OF THE ministries is related to one another. In a sense we can't have one without the other."

Previously known for attempting to bring christian influence to

students and faculty at Missouri Southern the center may expand its campus ministry to include Crowder College at Neosho.

ECM was started in the mid-'60's during a time of unrest for many college campuses. Director Ron Unser aimed the ministry to the anti-institutionalism groups.

A brand new program was instituted by Riggs in 1972, which related itself with bringing the church and campus together on a

one to one basis. The original concerns of ECM dealt with supplying a resource center, nurturing the faith, humanizing the educational process, and serving advice for pastors.

One of the main reasons for some changes in the campus ministry was because of a survey taken of 1,200 students.

"A majority of the students indicated interest in adding several accredited religious studies to the college program," said Riggs.

PROPOSALS ON RELIGIOUS courses are before the academic affairs committee of the college. Dr. Riggs has hopes that the 1977 fall schedule will include some religious and philosophic classes.

The religious studies ministry also may include continuing education for ministers and local church lay leaders.

The church and community ministry would relate resources of the college and the church to community problems.

"We might very well be called resource brokers, we have such an unlimited supply of material and contacts," said Riggs.

In addition to its ministry programs- ECM is also the center for the Jasper County Head Start Clinic.

Located at the intersection of Newman and Duquesne Roads the non-profit ECM funded by local denominations including Episcopal, Roman Catholic, United Methodist, Presbyterian U.S., Presbyterian, U.S.A., Christian (Disciples), American Baptist, United Church of Christ, Community Church, and the newly joined Unity Church of Joplin.

Textbooks a headache, but Southern has oasis

By ROSE SPERANDIO

Students studying for economics tests probably overlook one important example of the basic supply and demand theory—their textbook. The students' demand for textbooks is being filled by an

ever-changing supply of new and revised editions by the publisher.

These changes in the textbook industry have caused headaches for college bookstore managers as well as for the already-overburdened students. Missouri Southern students are in a kind of financial oasis, however. The book rental system protects students, at least temporarily, from rising book costs. College policy also requires instructors to use textbooks for at least three years before adopting new editions.

WHILE THE MISSOURI SOUTHERN bookstore is not adversely affected by the changing book industry, manager Stephen Taylor, reports difficulty in supplying the increasing student enrollment with older-edition textbooks. "Sometimes an instructor will keep using a textbook for several years. If it is copyrighted in 1970 or earlier, it is probably out of print."

"Also, many students will buy their textbooks, especially accounting and nursing books. To replace these books, we usually order from used book stores. Sometimes they don't have the older editions, though."

Missouri Southern students can buy the texts used in their courses at a discount. For books in the first year of use, the student must pay full price, but the price is discounted at 10 per cent for each year the book is used. The maximum discount is 30 per cent.

Bookstore manager Taylor, reports no trouble in getting rid of textbooks when they are replaced by various departments with new editions. They are either sold to used book stores or are sold to students at fifty cents each. Some older editions or damaged texts are given away to students on the "free" table, also.

INCREASINGLY, STUDENTS are required to buy supplementary materials for a course, such as paperbacks, workbooks, lab manuals, or special tools. These additional materials are

limited by college policy to 10 dollars per course. However, art, drafting, and technology students usually end up having to spend more than that during the course of the semester.

While today's textbooks are often more interesting, better designed, and briefer than older editions, they are a greater financial burden to students who have to buy the new edition instead of getting an older edition at a discount.

The problems of maintaining student interest, limited department budgets, and increased student enrollment also force many instructors to rely more heavily on supplementary materials and teaching aids. While new innovations in the book industry have produced more concise and easier to understand materials, buying textbooks continues to be a pain in the pocketbook for many students.

Greta Garbo film next in Spiva series

Spiva Art Center and Missouri Arts Council will present "The Story of Gosta Berling", the fifth program in the current film classics series, at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Fine Arts Building.

Produced in Sweden in 1924, the film is based on the famous novel by Selma Lagerlof and includes an early film appearance of Greta Garbo.

"Symphony of a City", a short documentary by Arne Sucksdorff, will also be shown. This portrait of Stockholm and its inhabitants won the Academy Award in 1948 as "Best Short Subject".

Admission is \$1.00 at the door or by season ticket.

BSU plans projects

Several February projects, have been planned for the Baptist Student Union.

An award-winning film, "Cipher in the Snow," will be presented at noon, February 15, in Room A of the College Union. It is the story of a young student with severe emotional problems brought on by his parents' separation. It will be shown at BSU's regular meeting, and the public is invited to attend. There is no charge.

BSU is sponsoring three weekend revivals this month. This weekend it will be held at New Providence near Jasper; February 18-20 at Southwest City, Mo.; and February 25-28 at Wildwood Baptist Church in Joplin.

A foreign mission study will be held at North Hall next Thursday. Director of Baptist Student Activities, Leonard Roten, will teach the study.

A chili supper is being sponsored by the group next Friday at Sarcoxie.

Speakers this month at BSU's bi-weekly gatherings will be Terri Carter, local BSU president; Dr. Leland Easterday, BSU faculty advisor; Janet Graffmiller, secretary of BSU council; the Rev. David Caulderwood; and Wesley Rhodes, music minister and Southern student.

Directing class to present plays

Southern's Barn Theatre will be utilized this semester for a series of short plays to be directed by students in Milton Brietzke's directing class.

Tryouts for the plays will be held at 1 p.m. Feb. 16 in Room 240 of the auditorium. The plays, which are studio theatre, will be presented at 8 p.m. March 29 and March 31.

According to Raymond Lee, tryouts are informal and all students are invited. He indicated that most rehearsals would be held in the evening, usually only two or three times a week.

Lee will direct "Happy Days Journey to Trenton and Camden," a play by Thornton Wilder, with parts for one woman and three men.

"THIS WAY TO HEAVEN," by Douglass Parkhurst, will be directed by Henry Heckert. The cast includes two men and two women.

Kaufman and Hart's "You Can't Take It With You," which will be directed by John Early, calls for four men and two women.

Robert LaRose will direct "When Men are Scarce," by John Kirkpatrick. Six women are called for in this cast.

A children's play, "The Lion Who Wouldn't," by Gifford Windegate, will be directed by Missy Patchin. The cast calls for four

men and two women.

Chris Larson will direct "The Rainmaker," by Richard Nash. There are parts for four men and two women.

Another set of plays is scheduled to be presented later in the semester, to be directed by other members of Brietzke's class.

Silver Dollar City to interview on campus

Silver Dollar City will be interviewing on campus February 18. A variety of summer jobs are available including performing in street melodramas and robbing trains.

Approximately 600 high school and college students are hired

Textbook publishers to have exhibit

MSSC will host a winter exhibit of the Missouri Textbook Publishers Association next Tuesday and Wednesday. Approximately 45 exhibitors will display educational materials in the third floor of the College Union from noon to 9 p.m. on Tuesday, and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Association holds exhibits annually around the state to give educators an opportunity to see many of the new publications for classroom use and to talk to representatives of the major publishing firms throughout the country. All area educators and education students are invited to attend. MSSC Faculty Wives will host a coffee and refreshment table for visitors.

Planning a wedding?

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The greatest swordsman of them all!



April 21



May 5

THE ODESSA FILE

April 28 ...a tremendously exciting espionage-suspense story...

— McCALLS MAGAZINE

"COOLEY HIGH' is a landmark movie, one of the year's most important and heartening pictures..."
— Los Angeles Times

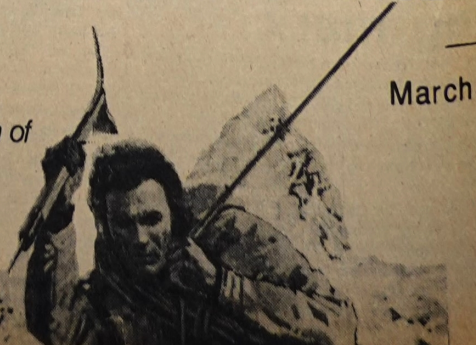
Cooley High



CLINT EASTWOOD THE EIGER SANCTION

"The Eiger Sanction," another hard-hitting Clint Eastwood film highlighted by a wealth of authentic and breath-stopping Swiss mountain scaling.... — VARIETY

March 31



Youth Corps idea backed

Over the past few months proposals have been voiced by several persons, most notably California governor Jerry Brown, suggesting the formation of a national youth corps designed to offer a new direction and sense of purpose to the young people of our nation. The proposed corps might be involved in such worthwhile projects as providing health care for the poverty-stricken, cleaning up ghettos, building playgrounds in slum areas, and the like. Participation might be on a voluntary basis but would more likely be required for all young people.

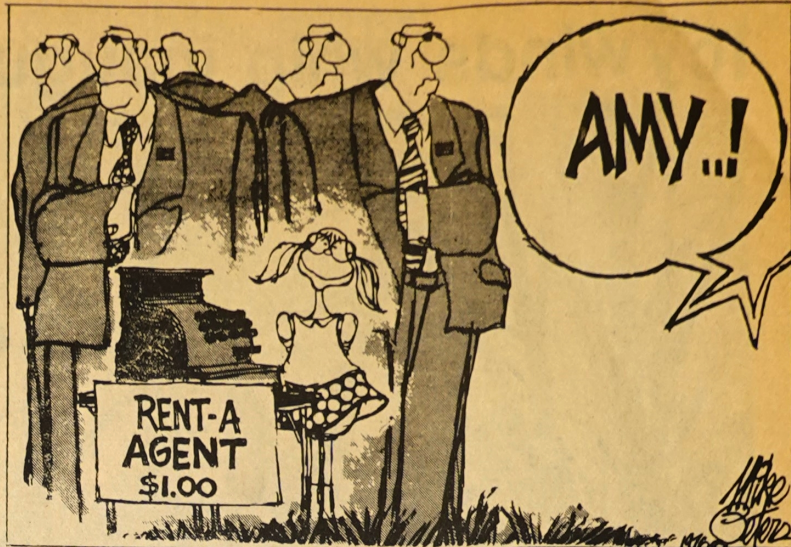
The seeds of this enlightened idea began in the early 1960's with the visionary formation of the Peace Corps and other such efforts. They were nearly frozen, sadly enough, by the onslaught of the conflict in Vietnam. The present idea would be designed to fill a vacuum now existing among a youth population not required to work for the country, to join a team effort or to experience a new lifestyle. And mandatory service would not force any radical changes on the fabric of America — af-

ter all, for nearly thirty years every young man was subject to at least two years of service in the armed forces. The new youth corps would be different in that young women would be given a chance to serve, too, and the goal would be national and personal improvement, fighting wars.

Universal conscription of this type is a longstanding tradition in such diverse countries as Israel and Red China, both of which that, despite differing ideologies, are known for a hardness and sense of purpose among youth that simply does not exist in the United States.

On a recent television interview Governor Brown said, "...this is what we need...what has been lacking for a long time." It would be fitting to enter a year without war and a new administration geared to the people with the formation of a youth corps in America. The Carter administration and the Congress should make its formation a top priority this year.

Who knows kids, it might even be fun.



Now's the time to start preparing for final examinations

EDITORS NOTE: This article on examinations is one in a series on study skills developed for college students by the College Textbook Publishers.

"Depend on it, sir, when a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight, it concentrates his mind wonderfully."

Samuel Johnson might well have been talking to students about pre-examination time and that gnawing feeling of foreboding! Examinations can concentrate one's mind wonderfully, but in a positive, practical manner that will not only increase your learning potential but help your performance.

The key to both success in exams and enjoyment of college work lies in the ability to use time wisely. A pattern of good study habits begins as the term begins, but nowhere do you need them more than at examination time. You will be able to handle exams with a minimum of stress if you observe these six suggested steps: make a term study plan, use good review techniques, develop a confident attitude, organize pre-exam hours, pace the exam carefully, reassess your work.

AT THE BEGINNING of each term develop a daily schedule. Allocate time for class preparation, study, review, recreation, eating and sleeping.

A study area is important. Have on hand the texts, study guides, outlines, dictionaries and reference books, paper, pads, notebooks, that will allow you to concentrate without interruption.

Study and review differ from each other. Study refers to learning something for the first time. Review is critical because it strengthens your retention of this new knowledge by viewing it as part of a whole.

Forgetting takes place most rapidly right after learning. Review and recall, therefore, are more effective soon after study. After each class go over the main points for ten to fifteen minutes to reinforce them in your mind.

Don't overtax your memory or stamina. Research shows that most people can absorb and retain just so much knowledge at one time. It's important to study day by day, week by week. Each period of study should be no longer than one or one and half hours, followed by recreation.

TAKE LEGIBLE CLASS and study notes. Throughout the term underline your textbooks and make pertinent notes in the margins.

Preparing for exams is largely a question of review. The time needed is not as extensive as some students think, provided you have been consistent in your work. You should be able to review for weekly

quizzes in no more than fifteen minutes, for a mid-term hour exam in two to three hours, and for a final exam in five to eight hours.

Your preparation for a final exam should be carefully scheduled into the two weeks prior to exam day. Organize a plan that does not interfere with your regular study for on-going classes.

Plan your review systematically. Use textbook chapter headings or your instructor's outline as guides. Go from chapter notes to class notes, Recalling important headings and ideas. If some points are unclear, THEN reread the textbook. Don't plan to learn something for the first time.

MAKING SUMMARY NOTES IS HELPFUL. In four to eight pages, outline the main points of your detailed class and text notes. This helps reinforce the major ideas and important details.

Summary notes can also serve as a self-test toward the end of your preparation for exams. Put a sheet over each page and slowly uncover the first heading. See if you can remember the main points listed there.

Try to predict the exam questions. Be alert throughout the term to the emphasis instructors put on certain topics, ideas or aspects.

Ask your professor what he recommends for pre-examination work. Use these comments as a guide

but don't try to outguess him or her.

Group reviewing can be helpful. Limit discussions of significant points and possible test questions to thirty or forty-five minutes, with no more than four or five people.

AVOID CRAMMING. If you have followed a regular schedule of study and review, you should not have to cram.

Tests do serve a purpose. They give you an opportunity to check your progress. Students who have formed good study habits throughout the term should be confident. Exams will help your understanding of important ideas and your ability to express them.

The day before an exam, review a maximum of three hours. Question yourself as you review. Reread text passages only when you have difficulty remembering them.

Eat and sleep well so that you are refreshed for the exam.

Get up early to avoid rushing on the morning of the test.

Shower, have a good breakfast, exercise, go for a walk.

Take a last look at your summary notes, unless it makes you nervous.

Be sure you have all the supplies you need. Arrive in the examination room a few minutes early.

Listen to the instructions and read through the entire test. Organize your thoughts.

BUDGET TIME FOR EACH QUESTION. They might be equal in scoring, so answer the easy ones first. Remember to number the answers to match the questions.

Think carefully about one question at a time. Your first sentence should be clear and contain some, if not all, of the main points in your answer.

Jot down key words as guides. Indent paragraphs, number points under each heading, or make a rough diagram or outline.

Writing must be legible. If the instructor cannot read your work easily, your mark might suffer.

Short-form or objective questions demonstrate your ability to recognize details and your ability to choose among alternatives. Pay attention to key words like: all, none, never, might, should. Avoid leaving blanks, an answer might be correct even though you are not sure. An omission will probably count against you. In multiple choice, cross out what you know is wrong and think about what is left. Be sure to completely erase if you change an answer.

ESSAY QUESTIONS test your ability to express yourself, to interpret and organize material. Important cue words will indicate what or how much your instructor is asking for. The ones most frequently used are: analyze, compare, contrast, criticize, define, describe, discuss, elaborate, enumerate, evaluate, explain, illustrate, interpret, justify, list, outline, prove, relate, review, state, summarize, trace. Each one of these terms calls for a specific type of material, so think about their meanings in advance.

Finish each question as best you can and go on to the next. Leave room at the bottom of each answer for possible additions later.

Make answers as concise and clear as possible. Try not to repeat yourself.

Reread everything carefully. You might have left out a key word or want to add other points.

When you receive your grades and get back exam books, read your answers. Compare them with your textbook and class notes. If you don't understand your instructor's marks, ask him where you went wrong. Learn by your mistakes and go on to the next phase of college work.

Kudos to Carter for pardons of draft evaders, from a twenty year Marine Corps veteran

By JIM ELLISON

To the chagrin of a large number of people, President Carter has demonstrated to the world that he is willing to make unpopular decisions by his recent announcement of a pardon program for draft evaders. And while the pardon will only affect approximately 10,000 men out of an estimated 100,000, the emotions of the American public have been mixed, running from approval to downright hostility.

From the howls emitted from various groups across the nation, it is apparent the American public has not forgotten the Vietnam war, and the divisiveness it nurtured remains with us after nearly five years. It is doubtful the scars of that tragedy will ever completely heal, at least in our lifetime.

GRANTED, THE WAR WAS ROTTEN from the beginning, and like Pandora's Box, the wider the lid became, the more we were smeared, until finally, we literally ran with our tails between our legs. It was a pathetic failure for the professional military man who was forced to follow unwisely commands, fight holding actions, and become frustrated with an impossible mission of training an army for a nation more interested in Swiss bank accounts and black-marketeering.

Ironically, the professional soldier would be the last to scream about Carter's pardoning of draft evaders. The fact is that they would prefer not having one of those individuals around in a life and death situation, where a seemingly simple mistake can be extremely costly.

The loudest protests are coming from the various veterans organizations. This is ironic too, because if they have fought in all the battles they say they have, one would think they would be more understanding of the problem, more compassionate,

and know the true meaning of working together instead of working against a problem.

IT IS APPARENT THAT MANY of those organizations are not knowledgeable of what actually occurred during the United States' twelve year entanglement in Southeast Asia, and belying up to the bar on Saturday nights, drinking a beer with the boys, and reliving a different war in a different era does not qualify them as experts. And what is even more frightening is the combined horizontal lobbying power they possess on the United States Congress.

The other protests over Carter's program are coming from the military deserter groups scattered around the world. They feel they, too, rate the same treatment as the evaders. This is not necessarily true, and if Carter ever did pardon them, the ramifications of such an action would virtually destroy the legal system of the military.

Like civilians, military men also live by rules and regulations, and failure to abide by the rules, whether it be military or civilian, is punishable by law.

THE MILITARY ARE GOVERNED by what is known as the Uniformed Code of Military Justice, or UCMJ.

When a man is inducted into the military, he takes an oath that he will fight and defend the constitution of the United States.

Additionally, when he is enlisted, he signs an enlistment contract, much like any standard contract for anything that is binding for a specified time.

By deserting, he is liable for his actions, which he is well aware of, and just like a civilian who breaks a law, he is liable for punishment.

CONSEQUENTLY, IF THOSE MEN are pardoned, military law would not be worth the paper it is written on, and men, no matter what environment they live in, must abide by the accepted norm or they are no better than animals living in the jungles.

People who panic and scream about dangerous precedents should back off and take a long hard look at what really are dangerous precedents.

It was a dangerous precedent when that first lobbyist was allowed to go to Washington and bribe, cheat, and steal. It was a dangerous precedent when a democratic society was allowed to cater to the wealthy and force the poor to struggle to exist. It was a dangerous precedent when we allowed that first boatload of slaves to land, and a dangerous precedent when we allowed that first redneck to put on a white sheet and terrorize helpless people in the middle of the night.

THERE IS NOTHING WE CAN DO now about such dangerous precedents except live with them,

and try to correct them like responsible individuals.

Vietnam was a mistake, and we have to live with that too. The best we can do is try and correct a wrong and kudos are in order for Carter's decision to attempt to remedy a situation that should have been rectified long ago.

It's time to get off our everloving butts, and start worrying about the immense problems that lie ahead instead of what happened in the past.



Cigarette machine removal asked

Letters were recently written to three of Missouri Southern's top administrators by the student senate requesting that the cigarette machine in the first floor of the College Union be removed.

The purpose of this action is not to prevent those members of the Missouri Southern Community who smoke from smoking but to prevent the college from condoning such action by allowing cigarettes to be sold on campus.

Scientific studies on the harmful effects of

cigarette smoking leave very little doubt that it does have various detrimental effects on a person's health. The college, as a state institution should not give even the second-hand credence of allowing cigarettes to be sold on campus to continue.

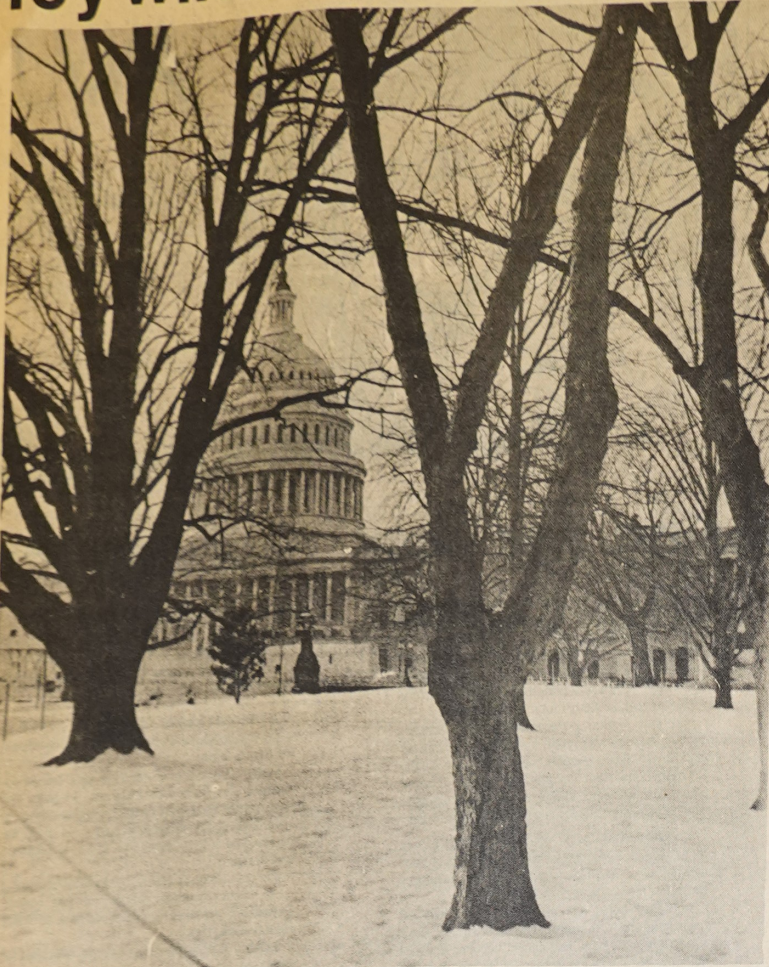
This action by the student senate is welcome and long overdue and it is hoped by many that the administration will comply with their wishes and remove the vending machine.

chart

missouri southern
state college

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Icy winds whip inaugural viewers; attire varied



WASHINGTON D.C. PRESENTED a rather bleak January face to the throngs of visitors who poured in to the nation's capital to view the inauguration of our 39th President. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons)

Text of inaugural address given

Following is the complete text of President Carter's Inaugural Address:

For myself and for our nation, I want to thank my predecessor for all he has done to heal our land. In this outward and physical ceremony we attest once again to the inner and spiritual strength of our nation.

As my high school teacher, Miss Julia Coleman, used to say, "We must adjust to changing times and still hold to unchanging principles."

Here before me is the Bible used in the inauguration of our first President in 1789, and I have just taken the oath of office on the Bible my mother gave me just a few years ago, opened to a timeless admonition from the ancient prophet Micah:

"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." (Micah 6:8)

THIS INAUGURATION CEREMONY marks a new beginning, a new dedication within our Government, and a new spirit among us all. A President may sense and proclaim that new spirit, but only a people can provide it.

Two centuries ago our nation's birth was a milestone in the long quest for freedom, but the bold and brilliant dream which excited the founders of this nation still awaits its consummation. I have no new dream to set forth today, but rather urge a fresh faith in the old dream.

Ours was the first society openly to define itself in terms of both spirituality and human liberty. It is that unique self-definition which has given us an exceptional appeal — but it also imposes on us a special obligation, to take on those moral duties which, when assumed, seem invariably to be in our own best interests.

You have given me a great responsibility — to stay close to you, to be worthy of you and to exemplify what you are. Let us create together a new national spirit of unity and trust. Your strength can compensate for my weakness, and your wisdom can help to minimize my mistakes.

Let us learn together and laugh together and work together and pray together, confident that in the end we will triumph together in the right.

The American dream endures. We must once again have faith in our country — and in one another. I believe America can be better. We can be even stronger than before.

LET OUR RECENT MISTAKES bring a resurgent commitment to the basic principles of our nation, for we know that if we despise our own Government we have no future. We recall in special times when we have stood briefly, but magnificently, united; in those times no prize was beyond our grasp.

But we cannot dwell upon remembered glory. We cannot afford to drift. We reject the prospect of failure or mediocrity or an inferior quality of life for any person.

Our Government must at the same time be both competent and compassionate.

We have already found a high degree of personal liberty, and we are now struggling to enhance equality of opportunity. Our commitment to human rights must be absolute; our laws fair, our natural beauty preserved; the powerful must not persecute the weak, and human dignity must be enhanced.

We have learned that "more" is not necessarily "better," that even our great nation has its recognized limits and that we can neither answer all questions nor solve all problems. We cannot afford to do everything, nor can we afford to lack boldness as we meet the future. So together, in a spirit of individual sacrifice for the common good, we must simply do our best.

OUR NATION CAN BE STRONG abroad only if it is strong at home, and we know that the best way to enhance freedom

in other lands is to demonstrate here that our democratic system is worthy of emulation.

To be true to ourselves, we must be true to others. We will not behave in foreign places so as to violate our rules and standards here at home, for we know that this trust which our nation earns is essential to our strength.

The world itself is now dominated by a new spirit. Peoples more numerous and more politically aware are craving and now demanding their place in the sun — not just for the benefit of their own physical condition, but for basic human rights.

The passion for freedom is on the rise. Tapping this new spirit, there can be no nobler nor more ambitious task for America to undertake on this day of a new beginning than to help shape a just and peaceful world that is truly humane.

We are a strong nation and we will maintain strength so sufficient that it need not be proven in combat — a quiet strength based not merely on the size of an arsenal, but on the nobility of ideas.

We will be ever vigilant and never vulnerable, and we will fight our wars against poverty, ignorance and injustice, for those are the enemies against which our forces can be honorably marshaled.

WE ARE A PROUDLY IDEALISTIC nation, but let no one confuse our idealism with weakness.

Because we are free we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere. Our moral sense dictates a clearcut preference for those societies which share with us an abiding respect for individual human rights. We do not seek to intimidate, but it is clear that a world which others can dominate with impunity would be inhospitable to decency and a threat to the well-being of all people.

The world is still engaged in a massive armaments race designed to insure continuing equivalent strength among potential adversaries. We pledge perseverance and wisdom in our efforts to limit the world's armaments to those necessary for each nation's own domestic safety. We will move this year a step toward our ultimate goal — the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this earth.

We urge all other people to join us, for success can mean life instead of death.

Within us, the people of the United States, there is evident a serious and purposeful rekindling of confidence, and I join in the hope that when my time as your President has ended, people might say this about our nation:

THAT WE HAD REMEMBERED the words of Micah and renewed our search for humility, mercy, and justice:

That we had torn down the barriers that separated those of different race and region and religion, and where there had been mistrust, built unity, with a respect for diversity;

That we had found a productive work for those able to perform it;

That we had strengthened the American family, which is the basis of our society;

That we had endured respect for the law, and equal treatment under the law, for the weak and the powerful, for the rich and the poor;

And that we had enabled our people to be proud of their own Government once again.

I would hope that the nations of the world might say that we had built a lasting peace, based not on weapons of war but on international policies which reflect our own most precious values.

These are not just my goals. And they will not be my accomplishments, but the affirmation of our nation's continuing moral strength and our belief in an undiminished, ever-expanding American dream.

By LIZ DeMERICE

WASHINGTON — Washington cold is a cold that whips through coats and sweaters—but thousands of people braved it to watch the Chief Justice of the United States swear Jimmy Carter in as President of the United States on a bible that has been in his family for years.

Like many others, the Chart staff arrived at the capitol early and stood in the snow for two hours waiting for the ceremony to begin. One young woman lost her place in the audience when she suffered a heart attack. An hour later she came out of the ambulance, which was parked on the capitol grounds, and began to push her way forward again.

COLLEGE STUDENTS CLIMBED trees to get a better view and pretended "non comprende" when the police told them to climb down. They did, eventually, understand the sign language and threats directed their way.

Carter and Ford shared a platform with the Supreme Court and most of the Senate. They were nearly lost in a sea of dark, three-piece suits, and black robes.

But a loudspeaker broadcast the soft, slow drawl and the crowd hushed, except for occasional outbursts of applause.

Carter talked of dreams and idealism, as if preparing the way for a third Camelot.

He began by praising Gerald Ford, a man currently praised as "right for the time," saying, "For myself and for our nation, I want to thank my predecessor for all he has done to heal our land. In this

outward and physical ceremony we attest once again to the inner and spiritual strength of our nation.

THE BIBLE BECAME HIM, he noted, was open to a passage of Micah: "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

Carter intoned, "I have no new dream to set forth today, but rather urge a fresh faith in the old dream."

A moment later he made another reference to dreams, and the American dream endures. We must once again have faith in our country—and in one another. I believe America can be better. We can be even stronger than before.

"We are a proudly idealistic nation," he later remarked, "no one confuse our idealism with weakness."

"Because we are free," he warned, "we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere."

AT THE END OF HIS speech Carter listed some of his dreams. He spoke of tearing down barriers that exist between minority groups, of finding productive work for all who desire it, strengthening the American family and ensuring respect for equal treatment under the law. And he spoke of a lasting peace built on international policies and not the weapons of war.

In closing Carter stated, "These are not just my goals. They will not be my accomplishments, but the affirmation of our continuing moral strength and our belief in an undiminished, ever-expanding American dream."

Budget for trip tight, but costs held

Staff members making the trip to Washington did so on a limited budget, but preliminary budget estimates held and the trip was accomplished as planned.

Starting with a gift of \$1,000 to The Chart for travel and/or equipment, the staff decided that no more than \$500 of that fund would be spent on a Washington trip. Members added to the \$500 thus budgeted \$55 in cash prizes from Student Senate-sponsored pre-Christmas contests. Of the \$555 thus available, \$300 was allotted to Liz DeMerice for her expenses, and \$85 each to Tim Dry, Steve Smith, and Kurt Parsons.

DeMerice's plane ticket to Washington cost \$204. Her room at the Ramada Inn in Triangle, Va., for three nights totaled \$63.60. The remainder of her funds was allocated for food.

The four males making the trip by private car (including the faculty advisor) each contributed \$30 to gasoline expenses. DeMerice, in Washington, contributed \$10 for her share of in-city driving expenses. Total amount spent on gasoline from first fill-up

in Joplin to last fill-up at Rolla, Mo., was \$133.30, or \$13.33 per man.

The males stopped enroute to Washington the first night in Indianapolis. Two motel rooms there cost \$30.02. The second night was spent in Baltimore, Md., where two motel rooms cost \$30.02. For five nights at the Ramada Inn at Triangle, Va., the motel cost for two rooms for the males was \$235.18. On the return trip to Joplin, Mo., a night stop at a Columbus, O., motel cost \$56.16, for a total of \$370.58 or approximately \$123.53 per man. An amount of \$100 per man had been budgeted.

A daily food budget of \$6 was established for the 9-day trip for males, and an extra \$40 per person was budgeted for miscellaneous expenses and souvenirs. Keeping within these budget figures, the male student made the trip for approximately \$155 of his own money.

The faculty adviser making the trip paid all of his own expenses.



"JUST A BRISE, EARLY AFTERNOON WALK" was how one security man described the Presidents un-precedented walk down the inaugural parade route. "The only difference between this one and most of them is that the family doing the walking belongs to the President of the United States and he is doing it with a live audience of nearly half a million and god knows how many people watching it on TV." (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons)

James Dickey delights, surprises audience with poetry reading at Folger Library

By STEVE SMITH

WASHINGTON, D.C. — James Dickey, noted Georgia poet and personal friend of President Carter, delighted a packed house here at the theatre of the Folger Library with a reading of several of his works from over the past thirty years. The poet presented selections from "Buckdancer's Choice," "Into the Stone," "Falling," and his latest book of poems, "Zodiac" among others.

Dickey was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1922, attended school there and devoted much of his time to sports, "wild motorcycle riding," and playing the guitar. Both sports and the motorcycle have appeared in his works and he attributes his special rhythm, in part, to "years of guitar playing." Leaving school to serve in Air Force combat units during World War II and the Korean conflict, he eventually took two degrees from Vanderbilt College. His prizes won the National Book Award. In addition to his poetic works Dickey is the author of the best-seller "Deliverance." He played a small part in the movie (the redneck sheriff) and composed the now-famous guitar and banjo music featured on the soundtrack.

Not since the inauguration of John Kennedy has a poet gained as much recognition and official sanction from the incoming President during inauguration week. In 1961 it was Robert Frost who read his poem aloud on the inaugural platform. This time Dickey, a highly acclaimed and often controversial figure (once called by Life magazine both the "unlikeliest" and "the hottest of the emerging U.S. poets") was a prime attraction with his reading at the Folger library the day before the inauguration and his reading of his inaugural poem, "The Strength of Fields" at the Kennedy Center the same night.

FOUR MEMBERS of The Chart staff, Liz Demerice, Tim Dry, Kurt Parsons and Steve Smith and their faculty advisor, Richard Massa, in Washington covering the inauguration were among the first to arrive at the library. Nearly all, according to later reactions, were surprised to discover how entertaining the reading was.

Onstage James Dickey is an amusing and captivating reader of his own works, due to his unique format of presentation. Dickey sets the scene that surrounded the writing of each poem, allowing the listener to place himself in the position of the poet and better understand the meaning. He writes often of his roots and own background, expressed in one of his poems entitled "The Sheep Child." The poem concerns the vision of the mythical progeny of a sheep and a farm boy. His motivation for the work, Dickey explained, evolved from the memory of his childhood terror when hearing two men discuss the existence of the sheep child that who lay pickled in a bottle in a museum somewhere near Atlanta. While reading, Dickey's voice possesses the soft, southern tones of Georgia, at times all but indistinguishable from that of Jimmy Carter.

"Them like wolves from the hound bitch and calf
"And from the chaste ewe in the wind.
"They go into woods into bean fields they go
"Deep into their known right hands. Dreaming of me
"They groan they wait they suffer
"Themselves, they marry, they raise their kind."

THE IDEA, DICKEY GRANTED to the audience before reading the poem, could be humorous, were it not so serious. The theme of the poem, he said, was "that intense need for contact that each of us has, and must have." "But," Dickey admonished, "stay away from those sheep."

Among other works that James Dickey read was "The Encounter in Cage Country," about looking into a zoo cage at a cat. At the time, Dickey said he was wearing green California sunglasses, and stood, green-eyed, looking into the green eyes of the cat. For the reading of that selection, Dickey donned a pair of the dark, wraparounds. Also Dickey read "Butterflies," a poem written as he watched his eldest son sleeping by the side of a lake, amid a score of butterflies. He read the "Autumn" section of "False Youth," a series of poems about a rediscovery of youth. He also read one selection from his latest work, "Zodiac," the tenth section dealing with love.

The nationally-acclaimed poet kept the audience at hand often laughing, often listening intently as he read from the stage of the theatre. The theatre resembles a cross between the Globe theatre of Shakespeare's time and some aspects of the later Tudor architecture. The actual floor space is smaller than the Barn Theatre of MSSC, but the balconies and galleries extend the seating capacity of the Folger Theatre to approximately four hundred-plus. Such a huge crowd turned out for the Dickey reading, however, that part of it was shown on closed-circuit television for the benefit of those waiting in the lobby who could not obtain seats.

IN SPEAKING TO A REPORTER earlier in the week Dickey said that he feels a great sense of fulfillment that the South is now predominant in the nation's politics, customs and the way the nation can "take the whole perplexing problem of the existence of human beings on the earth..."

Of Jimmy Carter, Dickey said, "I think he is absolutely the most perfect personification — not only as the head of the government but as a human being—that there could possibly be. He's very sympathetic to people's needs and wishes to do something about them — about these needs to help the situation he might wish to further. He is the way he is because he has the Southern Baptist ethic and has that ingrained in him, in his life, and also from generations before him which led up to him. He has that sense of responsibility and caring."

Dickey expressed his belief that the reason there have been so many Southern writers and novelists is because these almost all have come out of a rural or small town background. Among those he mentioned Faulkner, Flannery O'Connor, Carson McCullers, LeRoy Leatherman, Truman Capote and Tennessee Williams.

"Yes, I think so," James Dickey answered when asked if he thought that the Carter inauguration marks the end of the War Between the States. "The Yankees have never held anything against the South because they were not the subjugated part of the populace. They have always looked at the South as being kind of quaint, folksy people, you know. But there's way more to it than that. They think that is so far beneath the surface, the profound part of Southernism, I suppose you could call it, is emerging now and is going to emerge as a national and international force, and I think certainly for the good."

Immediately after the Folger reading James Dickey left for the new Kennedy Center in Washington to prepare for his reading of his special inaugural poem, "The Strength of Fields," later that night. That poem is printed elsewhere in this week's edition of The Chart.

The Strength of Fields

Inaugural Poem by James Dickey

... a separation from the world
a penetration to some source of power
and a life-enhancing return ...
Van Gennep: Rites de Passage

Moth-force a small town always has,

Given the night.

What field-forms can be,
Outlying the small civic light-decisions over
A man walking near home?

Men are not where he is
Exactly now, but they are around him around him like the strength

Of fields. The solar system floats on
Above him in town-moths.

Tell me, train-sound,
With all your long-lost grief,
what I can give.

Dear Lord of all the fields

what am I going to do?

Street-lights, blue-force and frail
As the homes of men, tell me how to do it how
To withdraw how to penetrate and find the source
Of the power you always had

light as a moth, and rising
With the level and moonlit expansion
Of the fields around, and the sleep of hoping men.

You? I? What difference is there? We can all be saved

By a secret blooming. Now as I walk
The night and you walk with me we know simplicity
Is close to the source that sleeping men
Search for in their home-deep beds.

We know that the sun is away we know that the sun can be conquered

By moths, in blue home-town air.

The stars splinter, pointed and wild. The dead lie under
The pastures. They look on and help. Tell me, freight-train,
When there is no one else

To hear. Tell me in a voice the sea
Would have, if it had not a better one: as it lifts,
Hundreds of miles away, its fumbling, deep-structured roar
Like the profound, unstoppable craving
Of nations for their wish.

Hunger, time and the moon:

The moon lying on the brain
as on the excited sea as on
The strength of fields. Lord, let me shake

With purpose. Wild hope can always spring
From tended strength. Everything is in that.

That and nothing but kindness. More kindness, dear Lord
Of the renewing green.

That is where it all has to start:
With the simplest things. More kindness will do nothing less
Than save every sleeping one
And night-walking one

Of us.

My life belongs to the world. I will do what I can.

Copyright © 1977 by James Dickey.



Drawing by David Suter

History's worst traffic jam created when Carter arrives

By TIM DRY

WASHINGTON — Numerous inaugural-related events, including President-elect Jimmy Carter's arrival in Washington D.C. on the night before the inauguration conspired to create the greatest traffic jam ever experienced by the nation's capital.

The traffic snarl, which lasted about two hours and tied up about 100,000 buses with an estimated 100,000 passengers aboard and nearly 30,000 commuters in autos, began shortly before 5 p.m. when police blocked off portions of Pennsylvania Avenue to allow Carter to reach Blair House.

Even though the avenue was blocked for only around 20 minutes the resultant traffic snarl took nearly two hours to untangle. Among those who were tied up in the snarl were the members of The Chart staff who were in Washington to cover the inauguration.

POLICE SPOKESMEN said that officers were directing traffic in the congested traffic areas of downtown Washington as late as 1:30 that evening.

A spokesman for the Metro, Washington's mass transit authority, commented that "our dispatchers can't recall when there's been such a traffic jam as this. Some of our bus drivers were three hours behind schedule."

LI John Pittman, of Washington's traffic division, said that the traffic jam continued beyond 7:30 p.m., "because the normal rush

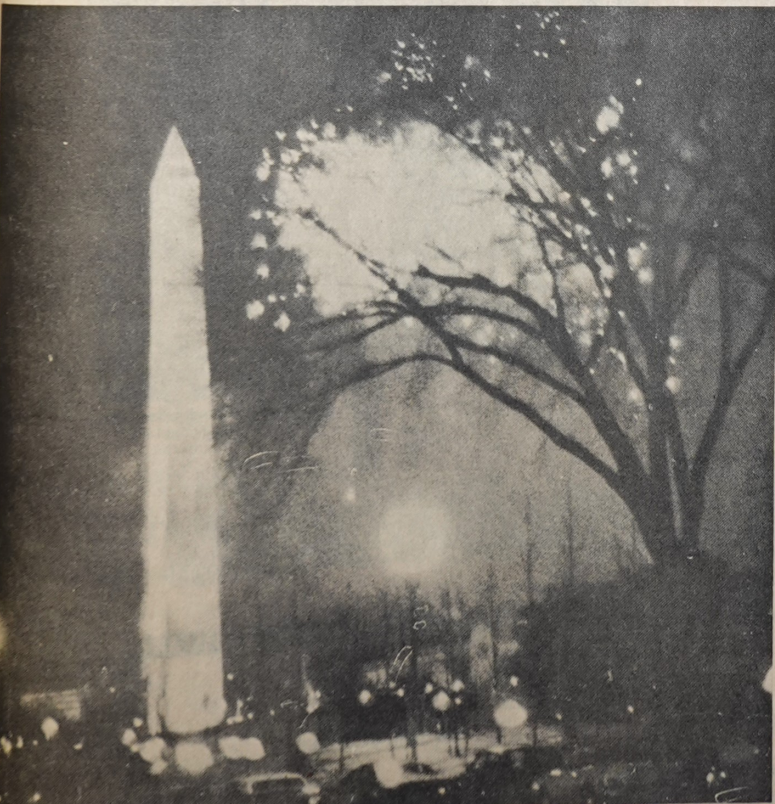
hour traffic was intensified by the influx of inaugural visitors who were in the downtown area to attend the several activities that were sponsored by the inaugural committee for the evening."

With traffic so tied up on the day before the expected inaugural day traffic jams many police and Metro officials were shuddering at the thought of what the next day would bring. Due largely to the pre-planning of police and inaugural officials, however, none of the previous days snarls occurred.

THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE arranged for pickup points outside of the downtown area by city buses. This held down, to a great extent, the congestion of traffic in downtown Washington. Nearly 100,000 people were brought into the city from outlying areas by these buses.

Chart staff members took advantage of this service as the majority of the staff were dropped off at the capitol building, where the swearing in ceremony was to take place, and one member took the car back outside of the city to the Pentagon where the car was parked and a bus taken in to the city. This avoided the problems of trying to find a parking space in a city where nearly all of the on-street parking was prohibited in order to facilitate the expected inaugural traffic.

Metro provided buses back to the outlying areas starting at 4:30 p.m. and these provided a way back to their cars for the thousands who had, just that morning, thronged the downtown area.



PRE-INAUGURAL FIREWORKS display attracted a crowd of around three thousand shivering spectators as it illuminated the area around the Washington monument. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons)

Notes from the inauguration:

Reporters view aspects of Washington

Random notes from the inauguration:

Missouri's junior Senator John Danforth has broken with tradition on a number of occasions already in Washington. Danforth, we are told, usually rides with the public in the Senate subway rather than in the section reserved for senators. He also uses the public elevators rather than the ones reserved for senators. Danforth also refers to his colleagues by their first names instead of using the traditional phrase "the distinguished gentleman from-"

When Parsons and Smith, eager to get an elevator in the senate office building, stepped onboard the first car they immediately noticed the sign that said "For Senators Only." But the gentleman inside said, "C'mon in boys. It's alright. I'm John Stennis." Stennis is Mississippi senator.

President Carter's personal belongings were moved to Washington from Plains by a rented Ryder truck. It was driven by a friend of Billy Carter. It arrived at the White House during the Inaugural Parade, and while the Carter family watched the parade from the reviewing stand in front of the White House, the truck was unloaded at the family entrance. Parsons caught that moment in history, and that apparently rare newspaper photo appears on page one of this edition of The Chart.

Chart staff members did not really have time for extensive tours of Washington but did manage while there to tour Alexandria, the Capitol, the FBI building, Folger Library, Ford's Theatre and Peterson's House, Georgetown, the Jefferson Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the National Gallery of Art, the National Air and Space Museum, the Renwick Gallery, and a dozen other places. Fireworks on the Mall, chamber music concerts at the Museum of Science, jazz concerts at the Air and Space Museum, and poetry readings at Folger Library occupied pre-Inauguration day activities as well.

Old-time visitors to Washington generally agreed: Washington had been cleaned up for the Inauguration. Pimps and prostitutes were much less noticeable than usual. Gone also were the blatant signs and window displays of some porno shops in the downtown area. Strip shows, topless dancers, nude dancers, and porno movies, however, continued to operate, but with more subdued flare than has been noted in the past.

Chart staffers came in contact with Secret Service agents on a number of occasions. Once, while parked on the Arlington Memorial Bridge while Smith and Parsons explored Lincoln Memorial, Secret Service agents came up to the car and asked that we move. The road was being closed for the arrival of then President-elect Carter. Agents were polite (and helpful). On one occasion however, Parsons was shoved by an agent as he apparently got too close to then President Carter. Agents are easily identified today by green and silver circle pins about 3/4 inches in diameter worn in the lapel.

Scampi, an Italian dish of some notoriety with Chart staff members, appeared on one Georgetown restaurant menu at \$7.50 ala carte.

Senator Hubert Humphrey has aged tremendously. He has lost much weight and most of his hair, but, he insists, he is well and he is not dying as rumors repeatedly have it. But the bounce is gone from the once ebullient vice president.

Dry and Parsons did most of the driving while in Washington. Parsons managed to get the group into a four hour traffic jam (the worst in D.C.'s history) and Dry managed to show the group parts of Washington that few tourists have ever seen. Probably few persons who live in D.C. have seen these sections. There are many ways to get to Arlington Memorial Bridge, for example, if you know the routes. But Dry provided the interesting experience of going under the bridge a number of times before missing it altogether.

When President Ford's helicopter took off from in front of the Capitol moments after the swearing in ceremonies, the crowd clustered around the capitol grounds waved and yelled, "Goodbye, Jerry." Throughout the day there were no signs of dissent, no protests, and no demonstrations as had occurred during the Nixon inaugurations. Crowds genuinely seemed to like both Carter and Ford.

Among those glimpsed at the Inaugural Ball at the Mayflower Hotel were Elizabeth Taylor, James Schlesinger, Gen. Omar Bradley, and Congressman (now U.N. Ambassador) Andrew Young.

Special arrangements were made for handicapped persons to participate in inaugural day activities. Such arrangements had not been made for previous inaugurations. Areas were set aside for persons in wheelchairs, special toilet facilities were made available, and raised stands were built for interpreters describing events to deaf persons. The inaugural committee asked all three major television networks to provide split screen facilities for deaf viewers, but they declined on the basis that the Public Broadcasting System was providing services for the deaf.

Is chivalry dead? Some members of The Chart staff now know the answer but it may not be wise to ask the question. Also, it may not be wise to ask about the "welcome to my land" speech that some members of the staff heard.

The bible used by President Carter in taking the oath of office had passed through four generations of his family. It was open to Micah 6:8, which he used as the text of his address.

Baltimore, Md., must be an unusual city. There were reports received by The Chart staff of singing chickens loose on the streets at midnight.

Vice President Mondale found his enthusiasm for solar energized heating somewhat chilled as he left the inaugural parade reviewing stand after spending two hours sitting next to President Carter. Mondale left the stand rubbing his hands briskly against the cold and commented, "So much for solar energy."

Do former Senator Mike Mansfield (D-Montana) and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Arizona) look alike? When two staff members rode the subway from the capitol to the senate office building with Goldwater, one was under the impression it was Mansfield they were passing the time of day with.

Parsons and Smith attended sessions of both the Senate and House. They attended the Senate while Republican senators were paying tributes to Vice President Rockefeller and President Ford.

Sen. Howard Joplin was visible much of the time The Chart was in Washington, and his appearance was impressive for one group of children, we understand.

A full-color book to celebrate the inauguration of Carter and Mondale became available last week. Initial printing of the book, 50,000 copies, was to be 75,000. Paper-back copies were available at \$5.

Smith, who was often seen spending his evenings reading "Final Days," the story of Nixon's fall from office, also seemed devoted fan of musician Bill Horn. Smith was heard to tell his friends, "You're going to the top in this business." Smith listened to Horn every opportunity. Horn was playing at a local cocktail lounge.

Upon departing for Washington, Chart adviser Maana Johnson commented, "It'll probably be easier to see King Tut this year than Jimmy Carter." When The Chart entourage arrived they were surprised to find an exhibition of artifacts from King Tut's tomb on display at the Smithsonian, but the lines were too long to get in. Chart, however, did see President Carter.

As the "Final Days" in Washington approached for Chart members, it was evident that exhaustion and weariness from days of standing and walking were about to overcome Chart enthusiasm. Welcomed came the nights when back at the hotel one could jump into our "jammies," play cards, read books, and eat hot chocolate.

Liz DeMerice entered the luxurious Mayflower Hotel extremely excited about entering the building where Jimmy Carter would arrive. Her first comment was overheard to be, "Where's the gift shop?"

While thousands thronged the lobby of the Mayflower awaiting President Carter's arrival, DeMerice was observed sitting on a floor, leaning against a wall reading "Arthur, the White House Mouse."

NOTICE

Joplin Teachers Association will present a piano recital Saturday at 3:00 p.m. in the music building of Missouri Southern. Several students of the Joplin School System will perform. The event is open free to the public.

"Kristofferson is magnificent... he is probably the sexiest man on screen in a decade... Streisand has an allure that is unholy. Their romantic moments are wondrous to see."

-Liz Smith, Cosmopolitan

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Next Attraction

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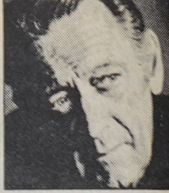


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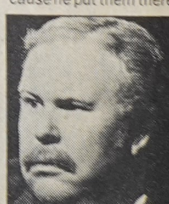
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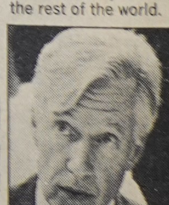
Network News Boss They turned his network news into a comedy of horrors.



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The Network Boss He controlled the network, and just about the rest of the world.



The Network President He was a proud man once... now he is a killer.

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Next Attraction

1,000 security personnel watch Carter take oath

By TIM DRY

WASHINGTON — As more than 11,000 security personnel looked on, Jimmy Carter was inaugurated as the 39th President of the United States among a crowd of nearly half a million that one man noted as being, "The most well behaved inaugural crowd since Lyndon Johnson was inaugurated in 1965."

Recent inaugurations have been marred by demonstrations and unruly crowds. At the 1969 inauguration of Richard Nixon, stones, coins, bottles and beer cans were hurled at the president's swiftly moving car.

In contrast to that inaugural one District of Columbia policeman noted that, "Carter's inauguration was beautiful; this was not an angry crowd like the one that was here for Nixon's two inaugurations."

President Carter disdained his limousine and tradition to walk the mile and a quarter long parade route the police officer board to comment that, "If Nixon had tried to walk the parade we would have had a major riot."

IN ORDER TO HEAD off any possible trouble along the parade route after the inauguration a security force was assembled that was one of the largest in history.

The security contingent included the full 4,300 member District of Columbia police force, around 400 National Guardsmen, 600 United States Park Policemen, more than 1,000 Capitol policemen, nearly 5,000 Army and Marine personnel, 200 officers who are assigned to the District of Columbia transit authority and an undisclosed, albeit large, number of Secret Service agents.

Demonstrations were planned for the day by various dissident groups but they were poorly attended and poorly organized.

The largest demonstration was staged by the Youth International Party, or Yippies, which had planned for 5,000 people to attend a "smoke-in" at the outdoor Sylvan Theater which is situated beside

the Washington Monument. Only 150 people showed up, however, and by early afternoon the participants had drifted away.

CLOSEST THINGS to demonstrators along the actual parade route were a couple of dozen people carrying banners that read, "Stop the B-1," and "Ban the bomb and all nuclear energy."

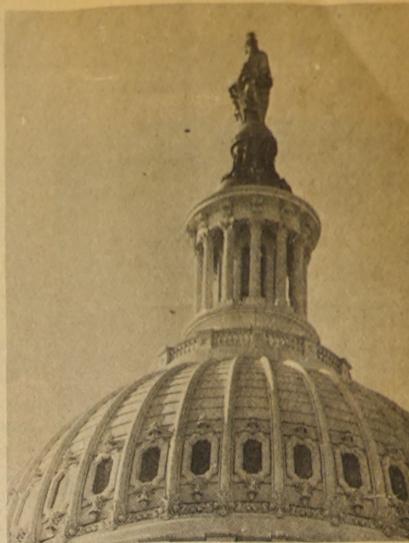
A carnival-type atmosphere carried the day and as the inaugural parade began to wind down, several of the security personnel dropped their watchful stances and joined the crowd in the inaugural celebration.

A consensus of a group of United States Marines who were stationed in the area around the National Press Building found that, "The Inaugural assignment was the most enjoyable one that they had ever drawn."

Education majors advised to see Dr. Highland

Education majors who wish to student teach in the fall semester, 1977, should make arrangements to see Dr. Robert Highland before

March 15. Appointments can now be made in room S-214. Dr. Highland's office is in Room S-110.



COLUMBIA, WHO FROM her perch high atop the dome of the nation's capital, has been witness to many strange and wonderful things seems to be marveling at something not seen in Washington D.C. in a century and a half, a peoples inauguration. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons).

Parade draws together unlikely assortment

By LIZ DeMERICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Capitol city's Metro Police Force, Special Operations Division, led off the 1977 Inaugural Parade. They were representative of a group which did a remarkable job of handling crowds and traffic during inauguration week.

Boats and bands from nearly every state and territory were in the parade and tourists from every state in the union lined Pennsylvania and Constitution avenues.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, newly elected Deputy President of the Senate, served as Grand Marshall. Humphrey is the first senator to hold this recently created post.

HUMPHREY WAS FOLLOWED by staff cars from ABC, CBS, NBC, Chief Justice Warren Burger and various members of Carter's cabinet.

Missouri was represented by the Missouri Military Academy band and marching band. This was the sixth straight inaugural parade the academy, which is located in Mexico.

Missouri's float showed the gateway to the future through the heart of the state's past. The famous St. Louis arch was featured in the center. A covered wagon, bearing the words "everything's up to us in Kansas City," represented the push Westward.

A river boat, flying the flags of Missouri's best known sports teams, represented another Missouri era, and was shown with the famous riverboat captain of all on board, Mark Twain.

BUT THE PEOPLE, the main ingredient of Carter's victory, were as interesting as anything in the parade.

Carter, who chose to walk the parade route for the first time in history, was greeted with cheers and banners.

While most thought the parade exciting and "neat" a few weren't appreciative. "When will this f---ing parade be over?" one man yelled.

In contrast to other years, there were few signs of dissent. An orderly and organized group with green and red "Ban Nuclear Weapons" signs stood quietly together.

A lone sign read "Everyone has a right to live," and a few people passed out anti-abortion tracts.

FOLLOWERS OF THE REV. MOON sold candy, but avoided mentioning their leader's name. One said he was from the "Universal Church." "He's a moonie," a bystander jeered.

Icy sidewalks greet inauguration spectators

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter nearly fell on the ice last week as he was leaving the White House.

No wonder. Few sidewalks in Washington had been cleared of the ice for the inauguration, and walking throughout the city was hazardous. For inauguration day proceedings, workmen, indeed,

had taken flame throwers to thaw patches of ice along Constitution and Pennsylvania avenues, off bleachers and stands, and along some walks where the President might come.

But otherwise, it was ice wherever you looked. The massive steps of the Supreme Court Building had only a narrow path cleared for

visitors. But not even the Capitol sidewalks had been cleared for the swearing in ceremonies. In fact, near where some of The Chart staff stood, more than a dozen persons fell on the icy walks.

Washington may have been expecting a people's inauguration, but the city did not seem too interested in the people's safety.

It's wall-to-wall people at reception for Missourians

By STEVE SMITH

WASHINGTON — It was wall-to-wall people at a Senate Hearing room here on inauguration afternoon at the Missouri Reception, a function that brought together legislators, aides, tourists and other interested parties for an hour of speeches, drinks and general "show-me state" cameraderie.

Both Missouri senators, governor Joseph P. Teasdale and congressman Gene Taylor made brief speeches devoted to bipartisanship and a spirit of good will that coincided with the festive air prevalent throughout Washington during inauguration week. Senator

Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat, praised the incoming Republican Senator John C. Danforth as he introduced him to the more than one-thousand on hand. Danforth responded in kind, and promised to "co-operate with Tom and work with him no matter how ridiculous his positions may be."

DANFORTH ALSO praised former Senator Stuart Symington whose Senate seat he assumed last in December. Symington's decision to resign slightly early gave Danforth seniority over all seventeen other incoming Senate members. Symington, on vacation in the Caribbean was not present.

Eagleton then introduced Governor Teasdale, adding that he and Danforth would be spared listening to the speech due to an upcoming vote on the floor. Before leaving Eagleton praised Teasdale's first address to the Missouri legislature saying that it contained some of the "most comprehensive programs" ever initiated by a new governor.

In his remarks Teasdale noted that after traveling Missouri with Eagleton during the election he was impressed at Eagleton's ability to rip into the Republican party in speech after speech and, recalling Eagleton's praise for Danforth, "how Tom can shift gears" so quickly.

"That's why he gets elected by a landslide and will be here for a long time," Teasdale said of Eagleton. The young, powerful-looking Governor added that he thinks "a new spirit of cooperation" may lie ahead and expressed hope that the same spirit of celebration evident at the Missouri reception will appear often in Jefferson City over the next four years.

GENE TAYLOR, the Republican Missouri congressman from the Seventh District voiced the same sentiment:

"I believe the next four years will see Democrats and Republicans working together for the things that will benefit the State of Missouri," he said.

All members of the Chart news team covering the inauguration attended the meeting and chatted informally with the legislators and others present. The reception was sponsored by the Missouri State Society.

Presidential walk a fitting climax to inauguration

(continued from page 1)

ing the Mayflower, where The Chart staffers dropped in (after early being turned away).

Bardyl Tirana, co-chairman of the Inaugural Committee, had announced before it all began, "There will be a week of special events for everyone in the city. We're making Washington a stage."

Despite political beliefs nearly everyone agreed that the inauguration of Jimmy Carter was different from any other in recent history in that it projected its focus on the people, in addition to the VIPs who during previous inaugurations have the beneficiaries.

Missouri Southern will sponsor the Civil Service Examination on Saturday, March 12.

IT ALL EVOLVES FROM the distinctive campaign of Jimmy Carter, one geared more to appeal to the common man than any in recent history. It was, at the outset, the people whom Carter turned to for support. When traveling to tiny towns where no one had ever heard of "the former governor of Georgia" before, it was the people who Carter wanted to remember his name. Many of Carter's primary opponents declined to brave the snow of a cold New Hampshire morning to shake hands at a factory entrance.

The debates, to the almost disbelief of many, found Carter promising to involve the people in foreign policy. And in the end, it worked. The people did remember his name. Carter's turning to the people had paid off.

So, the "people's inauguration" might have been Carter's way of saying thank you. Carter must have known before January 20 that

many people still longed to see him. "If I can stay in contact with the people," Carter said a few days before assuming office, "I think I can be a great President." On inauguration day Jimmy Carter sought one last time to have a direct contact with the American people, knowing that after the parade and the few final minutes in the reviewing stand he would assume the awful burdens of power and perhaps be more cut off from the common man than ever before in his life.

So instead of riding in the parade, Jimmy Carter walked. After taking the oath of office he ate a box lunch and walked from the Capitol area to the White House, over a mile and a half — waving to the crowd, talking to the people.

It was a fitting high point to an inauguration meant for the people.



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Winter weather leaves Lions cold

By DAVE KOESTER
Associate Editor

Missouri Southern squares off against Emporia State College tonight as the Lions attempt to avenge a 71-65 Central States Intercollegiate Conference loss suffered at the hands of the Hornets earlier in the season.

The month of January was not too successful for the Lions of Gary Garner. After a 4 and 3 start, the Lions have been sporadic on the playing floor, exhibiting impressive, seemingly inspired, basketball on many occasions, but in other contests showing a lack of intensity that seems unexplainable.

As of this writing, Southern's inconsistency has brought them a relatively strong position in NAIA District 16 standings, but has left them unopposed in the cellar of the CSIC, in the Lions first year of competition in the newly-formed conference.

WITH THE ADDITION OF TRANSFERS Kevin Hay and Roland Martin, both talented and exciting players, the Lions invaded Lawton, Okla., to participate in the Cameron Classic Tournament.

As luck would have it, Southern drew the eventual champion of the tourney, Southwestern Oklahoma State University of Weatherford, for an opponent in the first round of play.

Working with a new line-up, the cohesiveness the Lions are still attempting to attain was not evident and the boardwork of the Southwestern front line was too much for the Lions to overcome.

The offensive rebounding by the Bulldogs proved to be the key of the game as they staved off a rally by Southern to win 74-64. Forward Roland Martin was impressive as he led the Lions with 14 points.

SOUTHERN REBOUNDED ON THE NEXT night to beat John Brown University 89-73 for third place honors in the tournament. Russ Bland, Southern's 6 foot 10 inch center was his usual self again turning in a 25 point effort and hitting 11 of 13 free throws in the contest.

Martin playing with stitches above his right eye, suffered in the Southwestern game, showed no ill effects of the injury as he popped in 20 points helping Southern take control of the game early and lead all the way.

Adhering to their pattern of following losing streaks with winning streaks and vice-versa, the Lions thrashed its next two opponents, Southwest Baptist and Wayne State. The Lions routed Southwest as easily as they had disposed of them earlier in the year when Bland set three school offensive records.

After entertaining Southwest, Southern traveled to Wayne, Nebraska where they tasted, as of yet, their only success in the conference, coming away with a 95-87 decision. Once again it was Bland and Martin teaming up to dominate the contest offensively. Bland tossed in 30 points with Martin close behind with 27 counters.

FACED WITH A TENACIOUS PRESSING defense through most of the game, the Lions could not establish much of a lead until the deciding final minutes. Southern's quick guard play proved to be the deciding factor as they solved the half court pressure in the second half.

Coming off three consecutive victories and impressive showings by the new starting line-up, Lions fans' hopes were understandably buoyed as Southern journeyed to Kansas City for a crucial district battle against the University of Missouri, Kansas City. The Lions again found the going rough against UMKC. The Kangaroos shot a blistering 55 per cent from the field and totally dominated the game from the outset, as all of the starters for Kansas City dented double figures.

Bland kept the Lions within striking distance throughout the contest with his 24 point effort. He was aided by forward Brent Coke who hit 20 points and was 6 for 6 at the free throw line.

Returning home the effects of the Kansas City game seemed to be a factor in the play against conference foe Washburn University of Topeka, as the Lions were content to let the Ichabods control every facet of the game until nine minutes remained in the contest. At that point, Southern seemed to finally wake up, and regain their desire to win.

THE LION'S COMEBACK ATTEMPT fell short however in one of the wildest finishes ever to a Missouri Southern basketball game. The final minute of play took about six actual minutes to complete as the clock had to be reset several times, timeouts were called to plot strategy, and desperation fouls were committed.

In fact, the game may have been one of the most entertaining sports events witnessed by Southern supporters in quite some time if it had not been for the scoreboard which read visitors 74, home 73 at the conclusion of the game. Bland again led the Southern effort with 18 points and the hard-driving Cooke contributed 16 to the unsuccessful cause.

a month, Leubber said, "Although I have never seen a game at Southern I feel there have been a lot of players that could have played pro ball."

He added, "This is due to the apathy of the scouting in the area. They don't feel that the Lions play stiff enough competition," this makes it difficult for them to get exposed."

Leubber is a member of the professional Minnesota Twins. Being

a veteran of the major leagues for two years, he thinks the overall outlook of the Southern pitching staff is good. When asked he replied, "Coach Turner has got some guys that will surprise him."

Leubber for the past four years has been working with pitchers in the high school and college level, and enjoys it immensely. He feels that working with young pitchers is worthwhile, and will continue doing it in the future.

Leubber is leaving for spring training for the Minnesota Twins, after spending a few short weeks in Joplin. He just returned from Venezuela, where he played winter ball, and will report for spring training Wednesday.

The Ichabods found the MSSC hoops to their liking as they shot about 60 per cent throughout the game. But the overriding influence on the outcome of the game rested with the overall lethargic play of the Lions in the first and much of the second half.

The Washburn loss was a bitter disappointment, and the after effects were felt the next night as Emporia State College, in another conference conflict upended the lions once again for a 71-65 verdict. The Lions found another way to lose in this encounter. It wasn't a shabby defense or poor boardwork that did them in, but rather a non-productive offense.

IN THE FIRST HALF, THE LIONS couldn't buy a basket for extended periods of time. The scoring came in spurts but there were not enough of them to keep the patient Hornets from steadily pulling away down the stretch. Bland and Martin led the Lions on offense with 20 points respectively.

The Lions failure to do well in conference play did not stifle the efforts of Garner's squad when it came time to battle District 16 rival Drury College in a crucial contest. Southern still has a shot at an NAIA berth after the regular season ends on February 9.



Sports HOT line



By JIM RIEK

Welcome back sports fans. Time sure flies when you're having a good time. If you liked last semester's comments, you'll love these. Not only do we have a new President, but we have some new champions of football. I'm not sure which of the three covered the most

ground. I guess the University of Pittsburgh would have to get that award, while Oakland receives the air ball, and Jimmy Carter fooled us all with the ole end around play.

The only item impressive during this year's Sugar Bowl, where Pitt claimed their national title, was Tony Dorsett and the facility the game was played in, The Super Dome.

This year's Cotton Bowl proved as impressive as expected. Goodrich, I mean Goodyear, didn't even send one of its blimps. Maryland once again showed what Eastern football is all about, lousy. The Dallas fans must have still been shocked about the Cowboys' loss to the L.A. Rams, because very few of them showed up for the game.

The grand daddy of them all put cash in my pockets. As heralded, the Rose Bowl was a super contest, despite Ricky Bell getting roughed up in the first quarter. Michigan once again proved that Big 10 football should be called Big 2 football instead. In my opinion, the once beaten Trojans would wipe Pittsburgh off the field, and take the national championship with them.

Can Southern make it to playoffs?

By STAN HERRIN
Chart Sports Writer

Can the Missouri Southern basketball team, in spite of their recent poor showing, still make it to the District 16 playoffs? "Yes, I think we will," says Lion coach Gary Garner. "If we don't, we will be bitterly disappointed."

Garner went on to say that while the overall won-loss record (8-8 as of January 26) is not as good as expected, it is not the sole factor in determining whether or not you will be in the top five going to Kansas City. The Litken House rating also takes into consideration the point spreads in each game, comparisons of how various teams fared against one particular team, whether or not the team was on its home court, and the quality of the teams played.

"AT ONE TIME," Garner stated, "We were rated fourth, just four tenths of a point away from second. But I know we've dropped since then." Southern lost three in a row before coming from behind to whip Drury, 75-65. Drury had been ranked second in the District. Before the match, Garner had rated Drury as outstanding.

Once at Kansas City, hopefully anything can happen, Garner said. "The most important thing is getting there. Then, if you can play exceptionally well for a week... It takes five games to win it all. It depends on how you're playing at the time. If you can get some momentum going..."

The conference is another matter. "I'll be realistic about the conference," said Garner, "the chances of our winning the conference are very, very slim. It's not a complete impossibility, but we would

Southern came out in the second half and threatened to set fire to the nets with a 70 per cent shooting performance. Martin was unstoppable as he hit from the corners, drove for layups and studied over opponents for his game high 27 points. Bland tossed in 20 points and had 14 caroms.

Guard Bobby Corn sealed the victory with crucial charity shots down the stretch.

THE LIONS PLAYED PERHAPS THEIR best game of the season against Drury according to Garner, but the formula for winning was not working in the next two conference games on the road. Southern fell prey to Ft. Hays State College and Kearney State College and dropped to last place in the conference.

Both contests were played hard and down to the wire, but Southern's late rallies in both games came up short as Ft. Hays State refused to buckle under the defensive pressure from the Lions, and late accurate free throws proved to be the undoing in the Kearney State game. Despite the loss, Russell Bland had a fine game with 22 points and 14 rebounds. Martin chipped in with 22 points and 16 caroms.

And let's don't forget the Orange Bowl, that other team from the Big 10 played just one of the Big 8 teams, and unfortunately whipped them. But, if nose guard Charlie Johnson hadn't gotten hurt, it would have been a game. Too bad Ralphie the Buffalo ran for more yardage, before and after the game then his two-legged buffalo comrades ran during the game. At least the two-legged Buffs used the toilets and not the turf covering the field. Needless to say the loot I pocketed during the Rose Bowl slipped out during the Orange Bowl.

The only experience that would have made up for the suffering of watching the Orange Bowl in Columbus, Ohio, with a roomful of partisan Buckeyes, would have been getting inebriated at Clancy's in Oakland during the Super Bowl, with money on the Raiders. Minnesota would have fared better if they challenged Oakland to T.V. ping pong; at least they would have got pinged instead of poned.

Locally, there's good news and bad news; the good news is the outstanding play by the Memorial High School basketball squad. I don't have the records before me, but I don't recall any school in Missouri history winning both the football and basketball title the same year. The bad news is real close to home. After a great start the Southern Basketball Lions are getting the mid season blues. Sorry coach, I know what you're thinking but has the Grand Canyon says I'm just telling it as it is. I'm confident the Lions will find their good form before it's time to decide who goes to district and who doesn't.

have to play exceptional basketball. The conference is secondary anyway. We're gearing everything toward the District."

Speaking of the recent losses, Garner said, "It's hard for Coach Ellis and myself to put our finger on it. I think we're just in a slump. The players never quit; there were no problems on the team—I think they're just depressed. They felt they should have won Friday night (against Washburn). It might have caused us to lose Saturday night, too." The Washburn game was considered by many to have been poorly officiated.

"THIS IS REALLY a big one tonight," Garner said before the Drury game, "It could put us off and running."

Two recent additions to the team have been Roland Martin and Kevin Hay. "Roland and Kevin are both a big help," said Garner. Both are starting for the Lion squad.

Certainly the offensive standout is center Russel Bland. "Russell is playing about as well as a player can play," said Garner. Every team sets two and three players on Russell every time he gets the ball." Bland is still leading the conference in rebounds and free throw percentage, however, and is second in scoring. "He is the player that everybody looks to. The games that we've come from behind, he's brought us back," said Garner.



SOUTHERN'S BARB LAWSON breaks through the Southwest Baptist defense for an easy two points. (Chart photo by Ed Brown)

Southern pitching staff, 'tops'

By ROD YOUNG
Chart Sports Writer

Southern's pitching staff is receiving expert training from current pro pitcher Steve Leubber. After working with the pitchers

NTE scheduled

National Teacher Examinations (NTE) will be given at Missouri Southern February 19, 1977.

Scores from these examinations are used by many states for certification of teachers. Many school systems utilize them to select and identify leadership qualities, and in many colleges they are part of the graduation requirements.

Educational Testing Service, which prepares and administers the tests, says that the tests are designed to measure knowledge concerning professional and general education, along with 27 subject-matter fields.

Registration forms and procedures are contained in Bulletins of Information, which can be found in the Division of Education Office, in room 214 of the Science-Math Building.

Emporia women outdo Lions

By ED BROWN

It was a thriller from the opening whistle, but when the dust cleared, Southern's Lady Lions were on the short end of an 80-77 score as Emporia State's Hornets handed the Lions defeat number three of the season.

Southern trailed by seven at the half, but surged to a 75-70 lead with just under four minutes to go. But, MSSC's women were without the services of four starters due to fouling out, and Emporia State reeled off eight straight points to seal it up.

In earlier action, Sallie Beard's charges belted Washburn University's Lady Ichabods 75-69. Barb Lawson paced her teammates with 19 points, Nancy Gordon had 17, Cheryl Frazier counted 11, and Patty Vavra was good for ten. Washburn's Carolyn Zlatnick was high for the game with 25. Southern led 34-28 at halftime.

Oral Roberts was too much for the Lady Lions as they prevailed 74-54 in a Tulsa contest. Southern's women were unable to keep up with the much taller Titan women. The loss left MSSC's women with a 5-4 season record.



LORI HANSEN FIRES a jumper over an opposing defense as Southern's women posted their fifth victory in nine outings thus far this season. (Chart photo by Ed Brown).



LADY LION FORWARD, PATTY Vavra pumps home two points in recent action at Missouri Southern's gym as they upended visiting Bearcats. (Chart Photo by Ed Brown).